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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

The Shanghai Mercury of the 1st inst. has
the following:—

"We deeply regret that we are about to lose one of our most respected fellow residents, Mr. Ewen Cameron, (manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) who is likely to leave us in April next for the head office in London. We understand that Mr. Jackson, of the same service, will probably precede him in March. Mr. Walter is likely to succeed Mr. Cameron in Shanghai, while Mr. de Bovis possibly succeeds Mr. Jackson in Hongkong."

Our contemporary scarcely hits the right nail on the head. Both Mr. THOMAS JACKSON and Mr. EWEN CAMERON are leaving the Far East early next year, to be manager and sub-manager respectively of the London Agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, but Mr. de Bovis will not succeed Mr. Jackson as chief manager in Hongkong. Mr. G. E. NOBLE, the present Inspector of Branches and erstwhile sub-manager here, has already been appointed to that responsible position.

But another question is now agitating a considerable and not unimportant section of the shareholders in Hongkong, and that is whether a special meeting should not be at once called and the Court of Directors instructed to summarily dismiss from the service of the Corporation Mr. D. McLEAN and Mr. J. WALTER, the present manager and sub-manager of the London Agency, for the recent extraordinary *ditto* these responsible and highly paid officers have made as promoters and stock-jobbers in the proposed dispensary business of "DAKIN Brothers of China, Limited." An opinion seems to be generally entertained that if the Court of Directors are incapable of upholding the reputation and best interests of the Bank, or are unwilling to perform the duties they owe to the shareholders, they had much better resign, to prevent unpleasantness and the possibility of their being also invited to "get out." In all courtesy we say fairly and frankly that the late last mentioned is what they deserve if they sanction by their silent acquiescence this first-class job. Anything more disgraceful than the appearance of the names of two paid employees of the local Bank as interested promoters of a London speculation—of which 300 out of the 600 shares first subscribed, for are allotted to the servants of the Hongkong community—fostered to directly oppose vested interests in Hongkong, in some of which the Bank is an important factor, cannot possibly be imagined.

Have Messrs. McLEAN and WALTER been authorised by the Court of Directors to gamble with the name of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in this extraordinary and unprecedented manner? If so, let it be known. If not, the shareholders of the Bank have a right to know the truth—the whole truth of this most scandalous business—so that they may be enabled to protest in the most energetic way possible against any persons in their pay being allowed to use their name, their influence, their capital, and their prestige in starting and fostering a foreign speculation that is likely to prove detrimental to their interests. The paid employees of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, from the Chairman of the Board of Directors down to the humblest Chinese shroff, must either be one thing or the other—they must devote their time and attention to the business and welfare of the Bank, or their valuable services should be summarily dispensed with. There is no middle course. Probably Mr. McLEAN and Mr. WALTER may be financial geniuses of the highest calibre, although their recent appearance before the world in an entirely new character for the servants of a public corporation would appear to stamp them as singularly lacking alike in decency and discretion; but if the Directors' policy is to maintain the high character of the institution, we are unable to clearly see how they can

possibly avoid cutting adrift these worthy speculators, if only to show that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is not a paid promoter of trading enterprises on the convenient limited liability system, and has no interest whatever in the no doubt genuine but very uncertain speculation which has lately been advertised and floated in London under the powerful support of its name and influence.

We are quite ready to admit that "DAKIN Brothers of China, Limited," may prove both a successful commercial

undertaking and a boon to the colony. Anything that will tend to provide the community, especially the poorer classes, with cheaper medicines, must be regarded as a public benefit; but so far as Mr. D. McLEAN and Mr. J. WALTER of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are concerned, they have simply entered into a private speculation in which their interests are diametrically opposed to those of local supporters and clients of the Bank, and they have further most unwarrantably made use of their positions in the London Agency to give the new Company a status that it otherwise would not have possessed. What would Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., or Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE do if they found the names of two of their employees figuring as original promoters in the Articles of Association of a new Hongkong Sugar Refinery, and making use of the names of their employers to give extra strength and stability to the concern? Can there be any doubt as to the result? None whatever, and neither should there be any doubt in the case under review. The business of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is thoroughly well understood, and the duties of its employees are plainly defined. It is not the business of the Bank to assist in floating public companies, nor does it come within the scope of the duties of an employee to appear as an original promoter of a trading speculation that is to clash with the interests of the Bank's shareholders. If Mr. McLEAN or Mr. WALTER like to invest their savings in commercial ventures, they doubtless have a perfect right to do so, although in this particular instance the expediency or discretion of opposing those who are practically their employers and from whom they receive their salaries may well be doubted; but such investments should not have been associated with the name of the Bank. Of course, as original shareholders and subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, these paid servants of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation appear in the *role* of promoters of this opposition dispensary and drug store, and it is quite on the cards that one or both of them may figure as members of the Board of Directors. There has lately been so much scandal of one sort or other in connection with the Bank's employees and their affairs that it is high time the Court of Directors gave the subject serious consideration. The frightful disclosures of the past should, if possible, be avoided, and that can only be done by firm and decisive action. The shareholders have a right to look to the Court for proper protection of their interests; if that protection is wanting, then the Directors are untrue to their duties.

We may add that our remarks, perhaps to a lesser extent, equally apply to the China Traders Insurance Company, the Secretary of that Company, at present in England on leave of absence, appearing as an original promoter of DAKIN and Company to the extent of 200 shares. Also that we wish the new dispensary every possible success, our objections being solely to its being "propried up" by influences which we contend are illegitimate and unjustified.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Courier d'Haiphong*).
GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, August 25th.
General Boulanger, in a letter addressed to the electors of Somme and Charente, thanking them for their support and confidence strongly criticises the policy of the Chamber of Deputies. The General left Paris for Sweden on the 28th August.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

August 26th.
The naval manoeuvres which were carried out at Toulon, have been completely successful.

FERRY ATTACKS THE BOULANGISTS.

August 27th.
M. Jules Ferry, in a speech delivered on the occasion of a local festival in the department of Vosges, has attacked the Boulangist party.

SAIGON EXPORTS IN EGYPT.

August 28th.
Goods proceeding from Saigon will be exempt from duty at Alexandria.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN PARIS.

September 1st.
An attempt at murder was made against an employee of the German embassy at Paris. The would-be assassin fired a pistol shot at his victim, who, however, was not hit. The perpetrator of the crime who is a French subject named Garnier, has been arrested. Medical examination has demonstrated that he is of unsound mind.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French subsidy to Indo-China has been reduced to 15 million francs for 1889.

LONDON has fewer inhabitants to the house than any other of the great cities of Europe. Vienna has the most persons to the house, having five times as many as London.

TRUTH says that the projected marriage between the Princess Victoria of Prussia and the Prince Alexander of Battenberg is far from being off, and will certainly take place within the next year.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

SIGNOR CRISPI, the Italian Premier, is at present in Berlin, has declared to several politicians and foreign diplomats that any attempt on the part of France to change the situation in the Mediterranean would lead to an immediate conflict.

At the examination of Tonganese *literati* which took place at Nam-dinh on the 7th Aug. 6,691 candidates applied for admission, and 2,016 were examined on seven subjects, which they were to comment on according to the Kint-nghia method.

THE revenue of the Suez Canal during the last ten days in June last was francs 1,850,000, as against fr. 1,720,000 during the same period in 1887. From the 1st January to the 30th June, 1888, the revenue was francs 33,540,000 in 1888, and 29,200,000 in 1887.

ZOLA's new novel, entitled "Le Revé," is to be published in October. It is announced as a work so unexceptional in general tone that it can be safely placed in the hands of the most modest young girls and the most pure-minded women.

THE Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sydney*, which left Marseilles on the 1st August, has inaugurated the new Australian line which will comprise the following ports of call:—Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mahé, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Nouméa. At Mahé a branch service will be started for Réunion and Mauritius, and a new line will connect Aden with Kurrachee and Bombay.

By kind permission of Colonel D. G. Anderson the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, on the 9th Sept. (Sunday), from 9 till 10 p.m. The following will be the programme:—
March—"The Conqueror's Farewell".....Teym.
Selection—"Cape Diamond".....Godfrey.
Yale—"La Berrukle".....Godfrey.
Fandango—"Reminiscences of Billig".....Godfrey.
Gavotte—"Simples".....Le.
JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

THE Russians, says an English paper, are moving rapidly on every line that makes for national progress. Scientific exploration is being carried on in many different directions; laboratories and observatories are being founded, and railways opened at a wonderfully rapid rate. There are now 18,500 miles of railway open for traffic in Russia. Of this the State owns about one-fifth only. The Russians are independent of foreign nations for coal, iron, oil and mechanical skill, and the foreign elements being eliminated from Russian works, so that the progress of the empire is taking place on a wide basis.

THE relations between Emperor William and his mother, according to Mr. Labouchere, are a good deal more than strained. Nothing but the influence of Prince Bismarck has prevented the Emperor from summoning a Hohenzollern family council for the purpose of formally declaring that the late Emperor's will and settlements are invalid, as his state of health should have disqualified him from ascending the throne last March. This step may yet be taken, unless Empress Victoria gives up the papers which were sent to England with the Queen and which are now understood to be deposited at Windsor. The result would be that while the public acts of Emperor Frederick would be placed in precisely the same position, so far as money goes, as if he had succeeded his father, Empress Victoria would be reduced to the very moderate jointure of a dowager Crown Princess; and her younger children would have their allowances greatly cut down.

FOUR seamen of H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel* appeared at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Woodhouse, charged by the police with disorderly conduct and assaulting the members of the force in the execution of their duty late last night. P. C. Sunder Singh said that soon after ten o'clock last night, while passing along Queen's Road from No. 2 Station, he saw the first defendant, Neve, jump out of a "ricksha" and take "leg bail" to the westward, followed by two constables. Witness thinking something was "up," tightened his belt in a buckle or two and stretched out for the chase, coming up with his quarry in a few minutes. Found it was all about refusing to pay "ricksha hire" and being short of cash, so ordered defendant to go along with witness to the Police Station; defendant refused and a struggle took place; at last "made him come along." On passing a cross street, three strange sail boys in sight and made an attempt to liberate defendant; general action took place during which damages to eye and various parts of body were severe. Third defendant brought walking stick battering ram to bear on constables, who were at last compelled to haul off; they tackled on again, however, in a few minutes, but on passing the Royal Naval Club twelve cruisers suddenly sailed out of that harbour and effected a complete capture of the prizes, taking them into port for repairs. Enemy remains doggedly outside, till "blimey" cartel comes out carrying one prisoner; still "hung on" for more, one being unanimously considered too few; at last heavy shower of flower pots, or something, comes down and orderly retreat effected. Prisoner in company: General and patient "beak" follows carefully through all traverses and concludes to lay an embargo on first, second, and third prizes to extent of \$5; fourth prize discharged with flying colours.

A TYPHOON is reported E.N.E. of Manila, near the coast of Luzon. Direction unknown.

THE *Avenir du Tonkin* publishes the text of the Convention between the French Government and M. Jean Dupuis, by which the island of Keboos was ceded to the latter.

THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Taisang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

"GET yourself full of your subject," said the Professor. "Saturate yourself with it, and then your essay will write itself." "Yes, I know, Professor," said Miss Collespring, "but my essay is on 'Rum the Cause of It.'"

STRANGER—Are you the superintendent of the street-car line? "Yes, sir." "I would like to sell you a horse." "Is it a good, lively one?" "It was used for a hearse horse for a year." "Send it up at once and state your price."

WE would direct special attention to the letter from Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., on the subject of the proposed Sanitary Board bye-laws, published in another column of this issue. Mr. Francis is evidently doing his best in the public interest, and he certainly ought to be supported.

THUS a San Francisco contemporary—China and Japan have been at feud for centuries, but that is no reason why their subjects should make San Francisco their battle ground. The Japs are pugnacious and the Chinese murderous. It is probably only the fecklessness of the former which prevents more frequent collisions. They are common in Japanese ports where the Chinese crowd in.

WE regret to learn that a telegram has been received this afternoon from Manila announcing the death of Mr. W. W. Strachan, chief officer of the steamship *Zafra*, during the passage between Amoy and Manila. Mr. Strachan had been in ill health for some time and remained back in Hongkong for two voyages, only rejoining the steamer last trip. He had been for a considerable time in the service of the China and Manila Co., and was well liked by his many friends and acquaintances in this colony.

NOTHING very startling to-day from the Holy City. The lazarettes at Cailhas and Taipa are becoming gradually untenanted; a few of the matsheds at the former place were burned the other day; the tar configurations have been stopped, and everything points to a belief that Governor da Costa having successfully abolished the *Leal Senado*, has also well nigh overcome the cholera. His Excellency is reported to be packing up for his intended curio-hunting expedition (at the public expense) to Japan. The report of the re-appointment of Sr. da Roza to the governorship of Macao has been confirmed, and the subject is engrossing a good deal of attention in the city. His preference for Macao instead of going to Washington as a full-fledged Minister is causing much gossip both in social and political circles, and it is suggested that *une affaire d'amour* contracted during his previous term of office explains his anxiety to return to the "gem of the Orient earth." *Quien sabe!* However, a rising diplomatist like Senhor da Roza, who can give up a distinguished public career in Washington for penal servitude in poor, degraded Macao, makes a gigantic sacrifice, which certainly indicates some very special attraction out here.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

THE SANITARY BOARD BY-LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I applied to-day to one of the principal architects in the Colony to give me any hints or suggestions he could think of for the improvement and simplification of the by-laws laid yesterday before the Sanitary Board and dealing with the subject of drainage. He told me plainly that it was not to his interest to do so; that the more stupid we showed ourselves, and the more complicated and confused the rules we made, the better for him; that already heaps of Chinese were coming to him to have plans &c. &c. prepared, their plans being rejected by the Sanitary Surveyor.

May I, through you, appeal to the general public, or to those members of the public who are or may be interested in building operations, to favour me with any hints or suggestions on the subject of these by-laws. I am striving, while making these by-laws effective for the purpose of carrying out the end in view, the improvement of the Sanitary condition of the Colony, to make them as little onerous to house-owners and builders as possible, and as little expensive. They come on for consideration in detail by the Sanitary Board on Thursday week, the 20th instant; and I am sure that every member of the Board will be as pleased as I shall be myself, if those interested will lend us their assistance in coming to sound conclusions, either by addressing themselves to you, Sir, or by writing to any of us direct, or by making representations to the Board, on any point that may seem to require consideration or amendment.

Yours very truly,

JNO. J. FRANCIS.

YESTERDAY'S SANITARY BOARD.

In our foreshortened account of the proceedings last night we left Dr. Ho Kai obeying the command of his learned chief, Mr. Francis, and getting up to say "ditto." Dr. Cantile followed, and tried to put the shoe of disputation under the wheel of hostility. Thought Mr. Francis' offer to frame bye-laws had been accepted last night, Mr. Francis feebly wailed that it had, and

the Secretary had never put it down. The Doctor wouldn't have anything to do with the "volunteer" bye-laws if his legal friend didn't admit that he had cribbed from the Committee's draft. Mr. Humphreys was quiescent the Board never asked Mr. Francis to draft any bye-laws. Mr. Francis remarked that he was a falser. Five minutes hammer and tongs across the table. Evidently a good job there is a table between them. Chairman paralysed, Secretary between them. He submitted—Mr. Francis said he ought to "submit" to his bosses, and he submissively subsided. Everybody tried to recollect what happened last time. Mr. Humphreys triumphantly finished his argument—nobody asked Mr. Francis to draft 'em, now then. Mr. Stewart-Lockhart mediated. Believed Mr. Francis was asked. Anyhow it didn't matter much—better toss up which set of bye-laws they would have, and settle it. Mr. Francis said accepting the Surveyor General moved to the Committee for slaughter. Captain Deane seconded. Buried the hatchet between his chair and Mr. Francis; thought his bye-laws "number one." Mr. Francis smiles martyredly. Mr. Price didn't care a continental whose bye-laws they used. Thought Mr. Francis might have roared a little more gently, though, about the Committee's bye-laws. Proposed adjournment. Mr. Francis penitent. Withdrew his motion to reject the Committee's bye-laws. Rather preferred them in fact. Mr. Stewart-Lockhart tactfully suggested that he'd better tell the Committee he was sorry. Mr. Francis accordingly withdrew everything he had said. Beasts hot-tempered, y'know—heat of debate &c. Motion for adjournment put and passed. Committee protesting. Dr. Cantile gets to real business. Says ber-ber is spreading in the Colony, and wants to know what they are going to do. Suggests that the doctors and hospital staffs be asked to report. Again Mr. Francis. Agreed. Time, by our Waterbury, one hour and a half for talk, three minutes for business.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamship *City of Peking*, Capt. W. B. Seabury, with the American mails of the 11th ult., arrived in port early this morning. We take the subjoined telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges:—

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 3rd.
The double-sled championship race, three miles, between Teemer and Ham and Gaudaur and Mackay, for \$2,500, was won by Gaudaur and Mackay in 19:25.

BERLIN, August 3rd.
Pleasant Island, in the Pacific Ocean, has been annexed to Germany. The Government is preparing for the introduction of arms and ammunition.

BOSTON, August 5th.
John L. Sullivan says he is training at Nantasket Beach with the Weir, under care of Mike Murphy, who fluted him for his first match, and that when Kilrain gets here, he will either have to fight or take water, and that when he (Sullivan) next enters the ring it will be to a finish and no draw.

BERLIN, August 5th.
The police have seized 15,000 volumes of immoral French novels and 2,000 photographs. Booksellers concerned in the selling of 2 1/2 novels and other prohibited works demand jury trials. The Anarchists attacked the Post-office at New Kassel, near Pressburg. The officials fought and repulsed the robbers, but the latter secured the cash box, taking that and their wounded away with them.

The *North German Gazette* is authorized to state that the alleged report recently published in the *Nouvelle Revue* of Paris purporting to be from Prince Bismarck to Emperor Frederick, with reference to the projected marriage of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, is a pure invention.

LONDON, August 6th.
According to promise, Bandmann produced his version of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" at the Opera Comique to-night before a large audience. Through an unfortunate mishap in the stage setting and some absurdities of dialogue intended as humor, the performance amounted to little more than a burlesque. The audience laughed immensely at the evident discomfiture of the actors. If George Grossmith's burlesque produces half so much merriment he will be delighted.

With one or two exceptions Bandmann's version of the play is the same as he produced in New York. After the last act Bandmann was called for. In his speech he said that at any rate he was not a *débütant* in London, and was not going to wash dirty linen on the stage. He threw himself on the law and the generosity of press and public.

Mansfield said to-day that he should probably make no attempt to prevent Bandmann's performance. In fact, the general suspicion is that he will do all he can to encourage it for the present, as the alleged warfare is a good advertisement. The London papers to-day treat Mansfield very kindly, though they severely condemn the play.

All criticism of Mansfield's acting is in a kindly spirit. Clement Scott, in the *Telegraph*, says the play is morbid and gruesome—a chapter of useless psychological analysis unrelieved by one touch of humanity—but Mansfield, he says, has come, has been seen, and has conquered. The *Times*, which is the most severe of all, says the play is not a psychological study at all and calls Mansfield weak as Jekyll and horrible as Hyde.

PARIS, August 6th.
To-night, at Amiens, the strikers attacked Coquet's weaving-house. Within a few minutes the rioters had effected an entrance, and the premises were then set on fire by the rioters, who prevented the firemen from approaching or doing anything to check the flames. The mob carried off the work of destruction until the military arrived, and in the face of a terrible volley of stones charged with drawn swords and repressed the rioters. The firemen then succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

A dispatch from Lyon, in the department of Aisne, says the Frenchmen engaged in the work on the Otraz tunnel went on a strike because of the refusal of the contractor to discharge an Italian. The contractor assented to the dismissal of the man. The command of the Italian, seventy in number, thereupon made an attack upon the Frenchmen, using revolvers. A serious encounter, resulting in the death of an Italian and the wounding of four others and four Frenchmen, ensued. The Frenchmen afterward sacked the quarters of the Italians.

LONDON, August 6th.
The reports are reiterated that Justice Day has notified the Government that owing to objections made to him he will refuse to serve on the commission to inquire into the *Times* charges against members of Parliament. It is said Justice Day will be substituted for him. The Chamberlain writes to the *Times*, accepting Parnell's challenge, and promises to publish a full statement of the communications initiated by Parnell which passed between them in 1884 and 1885.

BERLIN, August 6th.
The King of Sweden will arrive here on the 20th at act as god-father to Emperor William's youngest son. Prince Imperial of Salm-Reiterstelsch-Bück, formerly Imperial Count Marshall, is dead.

Seven Socialists were sentenced to imprisonment for from two months to three years for insulting the Imperial House.

Rain continues to fall in torrents, but reports from the provinces say the floods are beginning to subside. Terrible damage has been done to crops and many cattle were lost. At Königsberg the Elbing and Sagan railways were interrupted. Great damage was done to property in many places.

ROME, August 6th.
The German Government has indirectly assured the Pope that Emperor William's visit to King Humbert will be of a purely military character, and that the relations between the Vatican and Italy will not be touched upon.

LONDON, August 6th.
In the Commons this evening Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that West, the British Minister at Washington, had been instructed to request the United States Government to postpone the sale at Port Townsend of the four British schooners, pending an inquiry into the legality of their seizure.

Smith, the Government leader, said the Government had received no information that Justice Day had resigned from the Parnell Commission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 6th.
The Turkish Ambassador at Berlin has notified the Porte that negotiations between Austria and Italy on the Bulgarian question will soon be begun; also, that the coming meeting between De Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Bismarck, will lead to the holding of a congress at Berlin, the deliberations of which will be confined exclusively to the Bulgarian difficulty.

OTTAWA (Ont.), August 6th.
The returns of the Chinese population in British Columbia show a reduction of 25 per cent. during the past year. 4,000 Chinamen having been smuggled thence into the United States. It was also shown that the number of opium factories there has more than doubled within one year.

LONDON, August 6th.
Experiments have been made at Portsmouth with a six-inch breech-loader, firing the new melenite shells. The missiles pierced ten and one-half inches of steel armour, and three and one-half feet of oak backing.

LONDON, August 6th.
It is reported that at a said at Kiel, General Ignatieff said: "We will advance westward despite Austria, of whom we take no account whatever."

ST. ANDREWS, August 6th.
The Dominion cruiser *Dream* arrived here with an American fishing schooner in tow, taken into custody for violation of the fisheries law.

LONDON, August 6th.
Lord Claud Hamilton's physicians have ordered him to retire from public life for a few years, as his strength has been overtaxed.

VIENNA, August 6th.
Carl Vondebender has accepted the command of the expedition to search for Stanley.

VALPARAISO (via Galveston), August 7th.
During a rather last night two large bark, one an English vessel and the other French, sank in the harbor after having been in collision. The crew of the English vessel consisted of seventeen men, and several of the French vessel were drowned. Five vessels were blown ashore and dashed to pieces.

ROME, August 7th.
The eruption at Vulcano continues. It is difficult to relieve the sufferers. A large estate belonging to an English company has been destroyed. Vulcano is a small island in the Mediterranean, twelve miles north of Sicily. It is of volcanic origin, and contains a crater which has been active at intervals for many years.

LONDON, August 7th.
The cardroom hands in the mills at Blackburn have notified the masters that unless they are granted an advance of 10 per cent. in wages they will strike. This would involve the stoppage of 150,000 looms, 1,000,000 spindles, and the dismissal of 80,000 operatives.

There was a collision at Hampton Wick depot at midnight last night between a passenger and freight train. Two passenger carriages were telescoped. The driver and stoker of the passenger locomotive and four passengers were killed.

ROME, August 7th.
The Pope has stopped taking mineral waters. He is now taking tonics. His condition is gradually improving. He continues to attend to his duties.

VIENNA, August 7th.
Floods in Austria continue. It has been decided to close the arm of the Danube traversing Vienna.

LONDON, August 8th.
The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House this evening in honor of the Cabinet Ministers. After the banquet a number of speeches were made. The Lord Mayor, in offering the toast to the health of Lord Salisbury, said that the Government did right in denouncing the unity of the empire. The Prime Minister, in replying, said the Lord Mayor's bill had solved the difficult problem of how to govern London without doing injury to the valuable privileges of the country. The bill decreased the debt and increased national credit. Regarding Ireland, Salisbury said the curse of that country was poverty. The Government was not able to diminish poverty or to enrich men, but it could enable men "without interference, to enrich themselves." He claimed that the Irish government had been successful in lessening the tyranny exercised by associations over the Irish people and that it had increased the sanctity of contracts. If the government of Ireland were administered for a few years with the same judgment and firmness as now, liberty and prosperity would be restored to the country.

NEW YORK, August 8th.
A private cablegram received here from London announces the death of Larry Donovan of this city, the champion bridge-jumper of the world. His ambition was to leap from Clifton bridge over the River Avon, the highest span in England, and early yesterday morning, without special preparation for the feat, made the leap. The feat was an apparent collapse of the body before it struck the water. A boat with friends was ready to pick him up, but he did not come to the surface. He is supposed to have died in mid air. He first became prominent by jumping from Brooklyn bridge, then from Niagara; then from London bridge. He was 24 years old, and had been a compositor in New York.

LONDON, August 8th.
Bandmann has stopped the performance of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" at the Opera Comique. The theatre was closed suddenly to-night, no notice having previously been given.

LISBON, August 8th.
The Emperor of Brazil, sailed from this port for Rio de Janeiro to-day.

BERLIN, August 8th.
The *Norddeutscher Lloyd* says: "Prince Bismarck has expressed the greatest pleasure at the result of the meeting of Emperor William and the Czar, and says it will have the effect of establishing relations of confidence between them by means of which, so far as human calculation goes, a peace lasting many years may be inaugurated."

VIENNA, August 8th.
A revolt broke out to-day among the convicts in the prison at Blava, Hungary. The director of the prison, against whom the conspiracy was aimed, was mortally wounded, and several assistants were badly injured.

LONDON, August 9th.
A delegate from British Columbia is here urging the Government to adopt proposals to secure the settlement in Vancouver's island of 250 crotter families, the Provincial Government guaranteeing to repay the principal and interest of the funds advanced for that object.

PARIS, August 9th.
The glass-makers of Lyons threaten to strike, unless the firms of Messier and Javel amalgamate and permit the employees to work in batches, it will probably extend to the glass-workers of Paris and the whole of France.

LONDON, August 9th.
There has been great damage by floods at all the holiday resorts in Switzerland. The basements of all the hotels are full of water. The loss is estimated at £100,000 in the Canton of Uri alone. Basle was saved from inundation by the raising of an embankment.

The German steamship *Trave*, which arrived at Southampton last night, made the trip from Sandy Hook to The Needles (Southampton) in seven days and two hours (sixteen days and seven hours to two Queenstown).

The possibility of complications arising from their marriage in New York, the Duke of Marlborough went through another marriage ceremony at the London Registrar's office to-day.

The Parnell Commission bill passed the first reading in the Lords to-night. In the Commons the Oaths bill passed the third reading by a vote of 147 against 62.

ROME, August 9th.
La *Riforma* states that the differences between Italy and Zahir in reference to the cession of certain lands by the Sultan have been settled. Italy obtained a vast tract.

WASHINGTON, August 9th.
The Secretary of State today received a telegram from the Governor of Missouri in regard to the case of the English murderer Maxwell, sentenced to be hanged to-morrow. He says so far as he can see there is nothing in the letter of the British Minister transmitting a request of the British Government for a respite that would justify him in delaying the execution of sentence, especially as it is not alleged that any facts in connection with the case will be developed by the investigation said to have been instituted by the English authorities, and in regard to which he has no information whatever.

PARIS, August 9th.
Prime Minister Floquet informed the Cabinet today that the Labor Exchange had long been used for purposes other than those for which it was instituted, and it had, therefore, been closed by the Government. The approach to the exchange is guarded by the police. The strikers attempted to assemble at the exchange to-day, but were dispersed by the police.

LONDON, August 9th.
A motion was made to-day in the High Court of Chancery to commit Mr. Bandmann for contempt of Court for producing "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." It is understood that other matters caused the closing of the Opera Comique last night. Bandmann does not admit that he has infringed the copyright. The Judge accepted Bandmann's undertaking not to repeat the play.

ST. LOUIS, August 10th.
Hugh M. Brooks, better known as Walter Lennox Maxwell, was hanged this morning for the murder of Arthur Preller. On the same gallows was hanged Henry Ludgraf, the murderer of his sweetheart.

LONDON, August 10th.
The papers of the late Emperor Frederick taken from Germany by Queen Victoria, it is alleged, almost provoked an international difficulty. Bismarck notified the Queen that the papers were the property of Germany and she must return them. The Queen refused. Bismarck's next summons was more vigorous and addressed to Lord Salisbury, accompanied by a threat that unless the papers were restored he would send an army to London to accomplish their restoration. The Queen held out for some time, but as it appears finally yielded.

There is deep concern over the destruction of crops by rain and cold weather. Meetings of landlords and tenants are being held to consider the situation, and the conclusion reached is that English farmers must abandon wheat raising; that this uncertain climate, coupled with foreign competitors, renders it impossible to make wheat pay as a crop.

The Zululand crisis is ended. The English, at first surprised, gradually secured re-enforcements and are now masters of the situation. All opposition is now crushed.

BERLIN, August 10th.
Advices from the flooded districts report several deaths. Fourteen persons are missing in the Lauben district alone.

PARIS, August 10th.
Floquet intends to reopen the Labor Exchange, with the exception of the Salle des Reunions.

PARIS, August 10th.
The strike of navvies has ended. The men have accepted the terms offered by their employers.

LONDON, August 10th.
In the Lords to-day Salisbury moved the second reading of the Parnell Commission bill. After reviewing the case at some length he said the gentlemen incriminated did not seek legal redress, alleging that they distrusted British juries. If they thought they could not obtain justice in England they could have such in Ireland, but instead of adopting that course they reiterated their demand for a committee of the House of Commons. The Government considered the House incapable of furnishing an impartial tribunal where the course that the personal and political feeling was involved, and thought it better to again resort to an inquiry by a commission. The Government had full confidence that justice would be done as it had nominated three of the ablest and most impartial judges. The charges against these judges had not left the slightest stain on the character of the distinguished men against whom they were directed, but they had covered with dishonor the men who impugned them. The commission would close these controversies. It was not well that members of the House of Commons should be accused in the most solemn manner of having tampered with murder. The truth should be known, whatever might be the issue. The Government was convinced that it had done good service driving from the arena of political discussion this foul and scandalous controversy.

Baron Herschell (Liberal) indignantly repudiated Lord Salisbury's insinuation on his (Herschell's) late colleagues for having taken to the Commons the course which, holding the views they did, they were bound to take. He maintained that his friends were in no way deserving of censure. He regretted that a committee of the House had not been appointed. He strongly protested against the doctrine that "if the newspapers brought charges against a public man the accused person must be guilty if he did not immediately sue for libel." If that doctrine was to be applied it should be applied impartially, and proof that it was not so applied was furnished by the fact that two members of the Government had gone to sue before his constituents a Conservative member against whom allegations had been made and never refuted, and respecting which he had never sued for libel.

The speaker defended Parnell's course in not suing for libel. Even the justice of specifying and defining the charges had been denied the Irish members, and the commission was allowed to range through all the "vague" allegations in a series of anonymous newspaper articles. Such an inquiry was fraught with the most dangerous injustice. In composing the commission one member at least should have been chosen who was in political sympathy with the accused. Salisbury said there were two fallacies in Baron Herschell's speech. That gentleman had assumed what was untrue, namely, that the Government had any interest in establishing the guilt of the Irish members. On the contrary, if it were shown that their political party was not connected with the crime, the fact would conduce to the restoration of peace and quietness in Ireland. Baron Herschell had also falsely assumed that the Government had originated the inquiry. He protested against the Government being treated as a prosecutor. The duty it had endeavored to discharge was to select a tribunal of the highest and most perfect impartiality. He believed the Government had successfully discharged that duty. Lord Kimberley (Liberal) denounced the course taken by the Government. Earl Granville declared that Baron Herschell's argument had not been answered. Lord Derby (Liberal-Unionist) supported the bill. The bill then passed the second reading, Peers on front Opposition bench saying, "Not content." On motion of Baron Herschell, the second reading of the Oath bill was postponed until the autumn session. Parliament will adjourn on Monday next until November 6th.

FOG AND NIGHT SIGNALS.
Signalling is said to be almost as old as language itself. In fact it is a language, but unfortunately neither as common nor as easily understood as speech. In no place is it as much appreciated as in navigation. And in no other place has it remained so much at a standstill, or advanced by little beyond what may be called the rudimentary stage. The maritime world has in the last years been treated to a number of pamphlets upon the art of marine signalling, and the systems that will, if adopted, prevent collisions at night or in a fog are as numerous as the ships that go to sea. It is evident, however, that despite all that is written upon this subject a good fog signal system is not now in use. Steam-whistles, bells and fog-horns indicate the vicinity of a vessel, and no more. Whether a vessel is approaching bow on, or is on the starboard or port tack, whether she is almost abreast, or immediately astern must be a matter of conjecture. It was believed that some knowledge of the position of a vessel was gained from the direction whence the sound came. The study of acoustics has shown that this is not always to be relied upon, and is regulated by the density of the fog, or by all manner of atmospheric disturbances. The game of blind man's bluff is still played in fog banks, despite the signalling. A careful shipmaster is always apprehensive of danger in a fog, and the sound of a fog-whistle only tells him of the nearness of the danger he apprehends, but nothing as to its position. What is wanted is a system of signalling that will tell as plainly, as if in so many words, not only the neighborhood of another vessel, but also her exact course. Some systems attempt to do this, but they are complicated and consume too much time. The best we have seen yet is that invented by Captain D. Willis Howes. An account of it is given in another column of this issue. The great merit of this system is its simplicity. In this particular Captain Howes has struck the key-note of clear signalling. It is to be remembered that signal systems should be made so that the man at the wheel can understand them without difficulty. An officer will study a system that is based upon the telegraphic alphabet, but it is a little complicated in the number of sounds or signs made, but the true system is the one that every man on board can comprehend without difficulty. Captain Howes certainly seems to have reached this point with his system. It is in no sense complicated, there is only the time of the duration of the blast to be counted, and the longest blast, covering one-half the points of the compass, is only nineteen seconds' duration. The same may be said for his night signals. And a card containing both systems can be attached to the compass box, and so arranged that a diagram showing the course of the two vessels can be seen at a glance. This system is intended for steamers, but it could no doubt be arranged as well for sailing vessels, especially with the many inventions that are offered in the way of fog horns.

It cannot be said of Howes' system that it is perfect, but it is so simple and yet so clear and full in what it tells in a fog, that it should be given consideration by mariners. The inventor, who is well known in marine circles, has had experience enough, and his system has received the approval of many intelligent shipmasters, who have themselves been bitten with the desire to invent a signal, and such approbation is saying much for an invention. At first glance it seems almost impossible to invent a system that will give all that is desired for a perfect fog signal, but, as in many other things the simple way is found to be the best. This is what recommends Captain Howes' system and it is for this reason, and there could be none stronger, that it should be given a thorough practical trial and not left to pass into the limbo where other more complicated and unsatisfactory systems have been lost forever.—*N. Y. Maritime Register.*

HOWES' SYSTEM OF FOG AND NIGHT SIGNALS.

My system of Fog Signals for steamers is the course measured duration of sound. I have but one point of compass, and that is North. If I am steering North, I blow one short blast of two seconds' duration. If to the eastward of north, I blow one short blast, and if one point to the east of north, I blow a blast of four seconds' duration, in addition to the two second blast. If to the southward of north I add one second to the blast, which makes a blast of nineteen seconds' duration.

If I am steering to the west of north, say north by west, I blow one blast of four seconds' duration, and for each succeeding point I add one second. On the compass card, each point is marked in plain figures the duration of the blast.

The person making the blasts counts the seconds, and the person hearing the blasts also counts the seconds, which gives him the course the steamer is steering.

For Night Signals in clear weather, I have for each point of the compass a cartridge of Red, White and Blue lights, each arranged differently, the burning of one of which will show the course that the vessel is steering; and each point of the compass card is marked with its respective colors, in order that there shall be no mistake.

By using this method of signals, a shipmaster can at all times know the course a steamer is approaching, and he can return information, approaching, steaming, or the course that he is steering, and by having a card screwed on the compass box representing the compass, and a movable compass card attached to the same that can be revolved around this card and placed on the bearing from which the sound comes, will give the diagram of the two vessels approaching each other, and will show what must be done to prevent a collision.

D. WILLIS HOWES,
Master Mariner, 62 Wall St., N. Y.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"MORAY."
W. S. Duncan, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 7th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1888. [861]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF PEKING."
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1888. [1]

POLO! POLO!

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN having expressed a desire to revive this noble game, a MEETING will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB, at 4 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 8th inst., to consider the subject. The attendance of all interested in the above sport is earnestly requested.

Polo Sticks and Balls will be on the Ground at Cusumay Bay at 5 P.M., the 8th inst., for those, who wish to practice hitting.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888. [882]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG,

No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888. [883]

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the "bread winner" having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY in connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

I HAVE this day transferred the AGENCY of the above Company in Hongkong to Mr. H. F. WAGSTAFF.

ALEXANDER LEVY.

THE COMPANY'S Business will in future be carried on at No. 6, Queen's Road Central, First Floor.

H. F. WAGSTAFF.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [862]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; \$833,333-33-33
EQUAL TO
RESERVE FUND \$240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1887. [858]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9 Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 21st September, 1888, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account and for the Election of Directors and Auditors.

A. OD, GOUDIN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1888. [881]

Intimations.

THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL\$100,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$50 EACH.

DIRECTORS.
J. J. FRANCIS, Esq., Q.C.
D. McCULLOCH, Esq.
A. WOOLLEY, Esq.
H. J. HOLMES, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES to be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION before the 15th September instant on forms to be obtained from the Secretary and Manager, A. G. GORDON, 1, Pedder's Street. \$5 per Share to be paid on application, \$5 on allotment, a further sum of \$10 three months from date of allotment, \$10 at the expiration of six months from date of allotment, the balance of \$20, when and as the same shall be called up under the provisions contained in the Articles of Association, but not less than 3 months notice.

By Order, **A. G. GORDON,** Secretary and Manager.
Hongkong 5th September, 1888. [878]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

LAUNCHES always on hand for—PICNIC, TOWING, BATHING, PRIVATE PARTIES, &c. &c.

For Terms, apply to
Co.'s Office—CORNER OF PEDDER'S STREET AND PRAYA.

WINTER TIME TABLE, 1888

THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

KOWLOON FERRY.

THE COMMODOUS STEAM-LAUNCH "PIONEER."

Will, from the 1st September, 1888, run daily as a Ferry Boat between Pedder's Wharf and Kowloon Point at the following hours.

LEAVES KOWLOON HONGKONG

6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.
8.00 " 8.15 "
8.40 " 9.15 "
9.10 " 11.00 "
10.30 " 12.15 P.M.
12.00 " 1.05 "
12.30 P.M. 2.05 "
1.50 " 4.00 "
2.30 " 4.30 "
4.15 " 5.05 "
4.45 " 5.35 "
5.20 " 6.05 "
5.50 " 6.35 "
6.20 " 7.10 "
6.50 " 7.40 "

LEAVES HONGKONG KOWLOON

7.25 " 7.30 P.M.
10.30 " 11.00 "
11.30 " 12.00 "

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to.

STEAM-LAUNCH "PIONEER."

SCALE OF FARES.

For each Trip.....10 Cents.
Children under 10 years.....Free.
Second Class, (Chinese).....2 Cents.
Sedan Chairs, each.....10 Cents.

FOR KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

Family Tickets, including Servants, (per month).....\$7.
Single Tickets for one person only and his Servants, (per month).....\$5.

If more than one person, not forming part of the Family, Fare will be fixed on application to the Secretary.

FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

Quarterly Tickets,.....\$4.
Quarterly Tickets, for Servants only, (2 allowed),.....\$2.

For Extra trips to or from Hongkong, between the advertised time, at the rate of \$1 per trip each way.

NIGHT SERVICE.—All Passengers, whether Subscribers or otherwise, will be charged 20 cents each way.

A. G. GORDON, Secretary and Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [866]

NOTICE.

AN "ALL ROUND" American Journalist wants permanent engagement. Has had Two Years' experience in the East as Reporter, Contributor, Leader-writer and sub-Editor. Best of Testimonials.

UBIQUE, c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1888. [880]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL DIVIDEND declared for the year ended April 30th last, at the rate of \$5 per Share of \$25, is now payable. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Office for Warrants.

A. S. GARFIT, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1888. [873]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the half-year ended 30th June, 1888, on or before the 30th instant, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1888. [872]

NOTICE.

ROSE & Co. beg to inform the Community of Hongkong that in order to facilitate their STOCK-TAKING the DOOR of their STORE will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st September to a few days after.

Due notice will be given when re-opening again. Important and Special Orders can be sent in by the dwelling house entrance, next door to Messrs. Wootton & Deacon, Solicitors.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1888. [847]

Intimations.

FOR HIRE.

THE Fast Steam Launch "ELK" is always kept under steam off Pedder's Wharf and is at the service of the public for proceeding to and from Steamers, Picnic and Bathing Parties, etc.

For particulars, apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [801]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

OLD OR BROKEN NOTES will be EXCHANGED for new ones on application at the Offices of the Corporation.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1888. [845]

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

4th DRAWING.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the Stipulations contained in the BONDS of this LOAN, the following—Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 1st September, 1888, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of WILLIAM HENRY GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant of the said Corporation.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

170 BONDS NOS.

18 22 37 58 81 95 109

140 148 169 190 206 234 239

270 273 295 309 333 359 363

379 400 424 444 457 471 487

520 533 554 563 586 610 621

640 659 676 701 703 733 744

763 785 793 817 840 863 879

872 904 920 942 960 975 1007

1024 1034 1051 1062 1086 1102 1117

1140 1158 1186 1193 1208 1235 1253

1262 1282 1311 1315 1343 1359 1383

1394 1414 1432 1447 1464 1484 1490

1497 1501 1515 1532 1562 1579 1588

1607 1611 1620 1644 1666 1690 1706

1714 1733 1749 1763 1798 1814 1820

1852 1869 1872 1894 1910 1940 1944

1979 1993 2013 2025 2035 2081 2060

2093 2110 2138 2148 2172 2185 2194

2220 2236 2263 2270 2293 2317 23

